

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

GERALDINE JOHNSON,)	
)	COMPLAINT
Plaintiff,)	
v.)	Case No.: 4:21-cv-333
)	
NATIONAL CREDIT ADJUSTERS, LLC)	
)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
&)	
)	
TRANS UNION, LLC)	
)	
)	
Defendants.)	

COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

COMES NOW, Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, by and through the undersigned counsel, and for her Complaint against Defendants, National Credit Adjusters, LLC (“NCA”) and Trans Union, LLC (“Trans Union”) (and together collectively, “Defendants”) for violations under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, et seq. (“FDCPA”) and for violations under the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq. (“FCRA”), states as follows:

JURISDICTION

1. This court has jurisdiction of the federal claim under 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d) and 1681(p).
2. Venue is proper because Plaintiff resides here, the acts and transactions occurred here, and NCA and Trans Union transact business here.
3. Under 28 U.S. Code § 1391(b)(2) a civil action may be brought in a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.
4. Under 28 U.S. Code § 1391(d) when a defendant that is a corporation is subject to personal jurisdiction at the time an action is commenced, such corporation shall be deemed to reside

in any district in that State within which its contacts would be sufficient to subject it to personal jurisdiction if that district were a separate state.

5. Plaintiff resides in the city of Houston, a part of Harris County, Texas.

6. The acts that occurred giving rise to this complaint occurred while Plaintiff was in the city of Houston, a part of Harris County, Texas, making the Houston Division a proper venue under 28 U.S. Code § 1391(b)(2).

7. Defendant NCA, a Kansas corporation headquartered in Hutchinson, Kansas, practices as a debt collector throughout the country, including Texas.

8. Defendant NCA attempts to collect alleged debts throughout the state of Texas, including in Houston city and Harris county.

9. Defendant NCA has actual knowledge of where Plaintiff resided, and by attempting to collect from Plaintiff, purposefully availed itself to the jurisdiction in which Plaintiff resided.

10. Defendant NCA has sufficient minimum contacts with this venue as the alleged injuries caused to Plaintiff were caused while Plaintiff was in Houston city and Harris county and Defendant attempts to collect alleged debts throughout the state of Texas.

11. Defendant NCA knowingly attempted to collect on a debt allegedly incurred in Houston, Texas and thus has sufficient minimum contacts with this venue is additionally proper under 28 U.S. Code § 1391(b)(1).

12. Defendant Trans Union, a Delaware corporation headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, practices as a debt collector throughout the country, including Texas.

13. Defendant Trans Union serves as a credit reporting agency of consumer credit throughout the state of Texas, including in Houston city and Harris county.

14. Defendant Trans Union has actual knowledge of where Plaintiff resided, and by improperly reporting to Plaintiff's credit and providing Plaintiff with such an update, Defendant Trans Union purposefully availed itself to the jurisdiction in which Plaintiff resided.

15. Defendant Trans Union has sufficient minimum contacts with this venue as the alleged injuries caused to Plaintiff were caused while Plaintiff was in Houston city and Harris county and Defendant attempts to collect alleged debts throughout the state of Texas.

16. Defendant Trans Union knowingly reported information regarding a Plaintiff domiciled in Houston, Texas and thus has sufficient minimum contacts with this venue is additionally proper under 28 U.S. Code § 1391(b)(1).

STANDING

17. Plaintiff has a congressionally defined right to receive all communications from a debt collector free from any misrepresentations and false threats.

18. NCA's collection activities violated the FDCPA.

19. Defendants' credit reporting and/or failure to properly dispute information violated the FCRA.

20. Plaintiff has thus suffered an injury as a result of Defendants conduct, giving rise to standing before this Court. Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1544 (2016), quoting Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 580 (1992) (Congress has the power to define injuries and articulate chains of causation that will give rise to a case or controversy where none existed before.); Bellwood v. Dwivedi, 895 F. 2d 1521, 1526-27 (7th Cir. 1990) ("Congress can create new substantive rights, such as a right to be free from misrepresentations, and if that right is invaded the holder of the right can sue without running afoul of Article III, even if he incurs no other injury[.]").

21. "Without the protections of the FDCPA, Congress determined, the '[e]xisting laws and procedures for redressing these injuries are inadequate to protect consumers.'" Lane v. Bayview

Loan Servicing, LLC, No. 15 C 10446, 2016 WL 3671467, at *3 (N.D. Ill. July 11, 2016)(quoting 15 U.S.C. § 1692(b)). Thus, a failure to honor a consumer’s right under the FDCPA constitutes an injury in fact for Article III standing. See *id.* at *3 (holding that a consumer “has alleged a sufficiently concrete injury because he alleges that [Defendant] denied her the right to information due to her under the FDCPA.”); see also Church v. Accretive Health, Inc., No. 15-15708, 2016 WL 3611543, at *3 (11th Cir. July 6, 2016) (holding that consumer’s § 1692g claim was sufficiently concrete to satisfy injury-in-fact requirement).

22. “[E]ven though actual monetary harm is a sufficient condition to show concrete harm, it is not a necessary condition.” Lane, 2016 WL 3671467 at *4.

PARTIES

23. Plaintiff, Geraldine Johnson (hereafter “Plaintiff”), is a natural person currently residing in Harris County, in the state of Texas.

24. Plaintiff is a “consumer” within the meaning of the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).

25. Plaintiff is a “consumer” as that term is defined by the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. §1681a(c).

26. Defendant NCA is a Kansas corporation engaged in the business of collecting debts, using mails and telephone, in this state with its mailing address at 327 West 4th Street, Hutchinson, Kansas.

27. NCA is engaged in the business of a collection agency, using the mails, telephone, and consumer collection agencies to collect consumer debts originally owed to others.

28. NCA regularly collects or attempts to collect defaulted consumer debts due or asserted to be due another, and is a “debt collector” as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6) of the FDCPA.

29. Defendant Trans Union is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 555 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

30. Defendant NCA is a “furnisher of information” as that term is defined by the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. §1681s-2(b).

31. Trans Union is a “consumer reporting agency that compiles and maintains files on consumers on a nationwide basis” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(p). Trans Union regularly engages in the business of compiling and maintaining files on consumers on a nationwide basis for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports to third parties bearing on a consumer’s credit worthiness, credit standing, or credit capacity, each of the following regarding consumers residing nationwide:

a. Public record information;

b. Credit account information from persons who furnish that information regularly and in the ordinary course of business.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

32. Plaintiff is a natural person allegedly obligated to pay a debt asserted to be owed to a creditor other than NCA.

33. Upon information and belief, on a date better known by NCA, NCA began to attempt to collect alleged consumer debts from the Plaintiff.

34. The alleged debts were said to be owed to “Speedy Cash.”

35. That these alleged accounts would have only been used for personal, family, or household purposes and would thus be consumer debts.

36. That NCA was reporting the collection accounts on Plaintiff’s credit report with Trans Union.

37. That NCA was voluntarily reporting the alleged collection accounts on Plaintiff’s credit report with the credit reporting agencies.

38. NCA’s voluntary reporting to the credit reporting agencies is a “communication” under the FDCPA in connection with the collection of an alleged debt.

39. On or about May 1, 2020, Plaintiff sent a dispute letter to Trans Union notifying the accounts with NCA as disputed. **Exhibit A.**

40. Once Trans Union received notice of this letter, it was required to provide notice of such disputes and request for re-investigation to the furnisher, in this case NCA.

41. Upon information and belief, Trans Union received the letter sent by Plaintiff.

42. Upon information and belief, Trans Union transmitted notice of this dispute to NCA via an Automated Credit Dispute Verification form (“ACDV”).

43. Alternatively, Trans Union failed to send notice of the dispute to NCA after receiving notice of the dispute from Plaintiff.

44. After receiving this notice, in any subsequent voluntary reporting, NCA must then include the dispute notation on said accounts.

45. On or about July 28, 2020, Plaintiff received an updated credit file from Trans Union.

Exhibit B.

46. That the credit report was updated on July 15, 2020 by NCA.

47. That the updated July 2020 credit report did not contain updated account information even after such dispute was sent by Plaintiff, received by Trans Union, and transmitted to NCA.

48. Alternatively, that the updated March credit report did not contain updated account information even after such dispute was sent by Plaintiff and received by Trans Union after Trans Union failed to notify NCA.

49. That the updated July 2020 credit report did not contain updated marked as disputed information.

50. NCA must have voluntarily updated the Plaintiff’s alleged accounts by communicating with Trans Union.

51. That NCA furnished information to Trans Union regarding Plaintiff's accounts without notifying them the accounts had been disputed by consumer, even after receiving notice by Trans Union of the disputes.

52. That NCA failed to update the account information and mark the accounts as disputed on the updated July 2020 credit report after Plaintiff disputed the accounts in May 2020 and was given notice of such by Trans Union.

53. In the alternative, if NCA properly updated the account information and marked the accounts as disputed with Trans Union after receiving notification of dispute from Plaintiff, then Trans Union failed to update the account information and mark the accounts as disputed on the updated July 2020 credit report.

54. Upon information and belief, that NCA never properly updated the account information or marked the accounts as disputed even after receiving information of the dispute from Trans Union.

55. Alternatively, Trans Union never updated the account information and marked the accounts as disputed even after receiving information of the dispute remark from NCA in its subsequent voluntary reporting or via a response to an Automated Credit Dispute Verification ("ACDV") request.

56. All of NCA's actions under the FDCPA complained of herein occurred within one year of the date of this Complaint.

57. All of Defendants' actions under the FCRA complained of herein occurred within two years of the date of this Complaint.

58. Plaintiff suffered injury-in-fact by being subjected to inaccurate, unfair, and abusive practices of the NCA and/or Trans Union.

59. Plaintiff suffered actual harm by being the target of inaccurate credit reporting and/or misleading debt collection communications by NCA and/or Trans Union.

60. Plaintiff has suffered actual harm due to credit denials caused by false credit reporting by NCA and/or Trans Union.

61. Plaintiff has suffered actual harm based on her costs and time of repairing her credit, pain and suffering, embarrassment, inconvenience, lost economic opportunity, loss of incidental time, frustration, emotional distress, mental anguish, fear of personal and financial safety and security, and attorney's fees.

62. Defendant's action has created an appreciable risk of harm to the underlying concrete interests that Congress sought to protect in creating the FDCPA.

63. Plaintiff would have pursued a different course of action had Defendant not violated the statutory protections created by Congress.

64. Plaintiff attempted to pursue her rights yet was left with no actual knowledge as to how to proceed based on Defendant's actions.

65. Defendant's denial of Plaintiff's rights caused harm in the form of impaired credit, no plausible way of ascertaining the status of her debt in order to make a rational determination as to how to proceed and forcing her to make financial decisions based on misinformation and engage in financial planning based on incorrect facts.

66. Plaintiff's injury-in-fact is fairly traceable to the challenged representations of NCA and/or Trans Union.

67. Plaintiff's injury-in-fact is likely to be redressed by a favorable decision in this Court.

**Count I: Violations Of § 1692e Of The FDCPA –
False, Deceptive, Or Misleading Collection Actions**

68. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Petition as if fully stated herein.

69. Section 1692e of the FDCPA prohibits a debt collector from using any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

70. That because Plaintiff disputed the debt, NCA, when choosing to contact the consumer reporting agencies, was obligated to inform them of the disputed status of the account. See Dixon v. RJM Acquisitions, L.L.C., 640 Fed. Appx. 793 (10th Cir. 2016) (Reversed summary judgment to the collection agency on the consumer's § 1692e(8) claim that after she had disputed a debt, the agency had nevertheless reported the debt without disclosing the dispute. The consumer created a genuine fact issue given that she said during the recorded conversation: "I feel that all I owe is \$20." A reasonable fact finder could treat the statement as a dispute of the alleged \$102.99 debt.); Llewellyn v. Allstate Home Loans, Inc., 711 F.3d 1173 (10th Cir. 2013) "(We agree with the Eighth Circuit's interpretation of § 1692e(8) that a debt collector does not have an affirmative duty to notify [credit reporting agencies] that a consumer disputes the debt unless the debt collector knows of the dispute and elects to report to a CRA.")

71. NCA used deceptive and misleading tactics when it communicated personal credit information which was known or which should have been known to be false, including the failure to communicate the debt was disputed in violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(8). See Sayles v. Advanced Recovery Systems, Incorporated, 865 F.3d 246, 249 (5th Cir. 2017); Brady v. Credit Recovery Co., 160 F.3d 64 (1st Cir. 1998) (The plain language of the FDCPA requires debt collectors to communicate the disputed status of a debt if the debt collector knows or should know that the debt is disputed. This standard requires no notification by the consumer but depends on the debt collector's knowledge that a debt is disputed, regardless of how or when that knowledge is required.)

72. NCA's collection communications are to be interpreted under the "least sophisticated consumer" standard. See, Goswami v. Am. Collections Enter., Inc., 377 F.3d 488, 495 (5th Cir. 2004); Taylor v. Perrin, Landry, deLaunay & Durand, 103 F.3d 1232, 1236 (5th Cir.1997) (When deciding

whether a debt collection letter violates the FDCPA, this court “must evaluate any potential deception in the letter under an unsophisticated or least sophisticated consumer standard.) See Also, Goswami, 377 F.3d at 495. (We must “assume that the plaintiff-debtor is neither shrewd nor experienced in dealing with creditors.”)

73. NCA violated the Plaintiff’s right not to be the target of misleading debt collection communications.

74. NCA violated the Plaintiff’s right to a truthful and fair debt collection process.

75. NCA’s communications with Plaintiff were deceptive and misleading.

76. NCA used unfair and unconscionable means to attempt to collect the alleged debt.

77. NCA’s communications were designed to cause the debtor to suffer a harmful disadvantage in charting a course of action in response to NCA’s collection efforts.

78. NCA’s failure to mark a debt as disputed it knows or should know is disputed violates § 1692e, 1692e(8) of the FDCPA.

79. NCA’s conduct has caused Plaintiff to suffer damages including but not limited to a damaged credit score, the loss of time incurred by Plaintiff, and attorneys’ fees paid for advice regarding her situation.

80. Congress has found that “[a]busive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a).

81. Here, Plaintiff has suffered an injury-in-fact in at least one of the manners contemplated by Congress when it passed the FDCPA because of NCA’s conduct.

82. The FDCPA ensures that consumers are fully and truthfully apprised of the facts and of their rights, the act enables them to understand, make informed decisions about, and participate fully and meaningfully in the debt collection process. The purpose of the FDCPA is to provide

information that helps consumers to choose intelligently. NCA's false representations misled the Plaintiff in a manner that deprived her of her right to enjoy these benefits; these materially misleading statements trigger liability under section 1692e of the Act.

83. Plaintiff seeks to end these violations of the FDCPA. Plaintiff has suffered actual damages including but not limited to, fear, stress, mental anguish, emotional stress and acute embarrassment.

84. Defendant NCA's violation of § 1692e of the FDCPA renders it liable for actual and statutory damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees. See, 15 U.S.C. § 1692k.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Geraldine Johnson, prays that this Court:

- A. Declare that NCA's debt collection actions violate the FDCPA;
- B. Enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, and against NCA, for actual and statutory damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by § 1692k(a) of the FDCPA; and
- C. Grant other such further relief as deemed just and proper.

Count II: Violations Of § 1692d Of The FDCPA – Harassment or Abuse

85. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Petition as if fully stated herein.

86. Section 1692d prohibits any debt collector from engaging in any conduct the natural consequence of which is to harass, oppress, or abuse any person in connection with the collection of a debt.

87. NCA's communications with Plaintiff were meant to shame, embarrass, and harass Plaintiff by misrepresenting the alleged debts status.

88. NCA attempted to coerce Plaintiff into paying an alleged debt she otherwise would not have paid by submitting false and inaccurate information to her credit report.

89. NCA could have no other purpose in doing this except to harm Plaintiff's reputation and deprive her of her ability to receive any type of credit line unless she paid the alleged debts.

90. Defendant NCA's violation of § 1692d of the FDCPA renders it liable for actual and statutory damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees. See, 15 U.S.C. § 1692k.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Geraldine Johnson, prays that this Court:

- A. Declare that NCA's debt collection actions violate the FDCPA;
- B. Enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, and against NCA, for actual and statutory damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by § 1692k(a) of the FDCPA; and
- C. Grant other such further relief as deemed just and proper.

**COUNT III: Violations Of § 1692f Of The FDCPA –
Misleading Representations & Unfair Practices**

91. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Petition as if fully stated herein.

92. Section 1692f prohibits the use of unfair and unconscionable means to collect a debt.

93. NCA attempted to collect a debt by distributing false information that would negatively impact Plaintiff's rights as a consumer, as well as that would harm Plaintiff's financial health.

94. NCA used unfair and unconscionable means to attempt to collect the alleged debt.

95. NCA's violation of § 1692f of the FDCPA renders it liable for actual and statutory damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees. See, 15 U.S.C. § 1692k.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Geraldine Johnson, prays that this Court:

- A. Declare that NCA's debt collection actions violate the FDCPA;
- B. Enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, and against NCA, for actual and statutory damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by § 1692k(a) of the FDCPA; and
- C. Grant other such further relief as deemed just and proper.

**Count IV: Violation Of 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) of the FCRA-
Reinvestigations of Disputed Information**

96. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Petition as if fully stated herein.

97. Trans Union violated 15 U.S.C. 1681e(b) by failing to establish or to follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of the credit report and credit files it published and maintains concerning the Plaintiff.

98. As a result of this conduct, action and inaction of Trans Union, the Plaintiff suffered damage by loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, the mental and emotional pain and anguish and the humiliation and embarrassment of credit denials.

99. Trans Union's conduct, action, and inaction was willful, rendering it liable for punitive damages in the amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, it was negligent, entitling the Plaintiff to recovery under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

100. The Plaintiff is entitled to recovery costs and attorney's fees from Trans Union in the amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or § 1681o.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Geraldine Johnson, prays that this Court:

- A. Declare that Trans Union's credit reporting actions violate the FCRA;

B. Enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, and against Trans Union, for actual damages, punitive damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by §1681n of the FCRA;

C. Or, in the alternative, enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, and against Trans Union, for actual damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by §1681o of the FCRA; and

D. Grant other such further relief as deemed just and proper.

**Count V: Violation Of 15 U.S.C. § 1681i of the FCRA-
Reinvestigations of Disputed Information**

101. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Petition as if fully stated herein.

102. Defendant Trans Union violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681i on multiple occasions by failing to delete inaccurate information in the Plaintiff's credit file after receiving actual notice of such inaccuracies; by failing to conduct a lawful reinvestigation; by failing to forward all relevant information to NCA; by failing to maintain reasonable procedures with which to filter and verify disputed information in the plaintiff's credit file; and by relying upon verification from a source it has reason to know is unreliable.

103. As a result of this conduct, action and inaction of Trans Union, the Plaintiff suffered damage by loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from credit, and the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

104. Trans Union's conduct, action and inaction was willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory damages, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, it was negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recovery actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

105. The Plaintiff is entitled to recovery costs and attorney's fees from Trans Union in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or § 1681o.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Geraldine Johnson, prays that this Court:

E. Declare that Trans Union's credit reporting actions violate the FCRA;

F. Enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, and against Trans Union, for actual damages, punitive damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by §1681n of the FCRA;

G. Or, in the alternative, enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, and against Trans Union, for actual damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by §1681o of the FCRA; and

H. Grant other such further relief as deemed just and proper.

**Count VI: Violation Of 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(B) of the FCRA-
Duties of Furnishers of Information upon Notice of Dispute**

106. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs of this Petition as if fully stated herein.

107. Defendant NCA violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by continuing to the MBNA representation within Plaintiff's credit file with Trans Union without also including a notation that this debt was disputed; by failing to fully and properly investigate the Plaintiff's dispute of the NCA representation; by failing to review all relevant information regarding same; by failing to accurately respond to Trans Union; by failing to correctly report results of an accurate investigation to every other credit reporting agency; and by failing to permanently and lawfully correct its own internal records to prevent the re-reporting of the NCA representations to the consumer reporting agencies.

108. As a result of this conduct, action and inaction of NCA, the Plaintiff suffered damage by loss of credit; loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from credit; and the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

109. Defendant NCA's conduct, action and inaction was willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, it was negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

110. Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from MBNA in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and § 1681o.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Geraldine Johnson, prays that this Court:

- A. Declare that NCA's credit reporting actions violate the FCRA;
- B. Enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, and against NCA, for actual damages, punitive damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by §1681n of the FCRA;
- C. Or, in the alternative, enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff Geraldine Johnson, and against NCA, for actual damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by §1681o of the FCRA; and
- D. Grant other such further relief as deemed just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

111. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all Counts so triable.

Dated: February 2, 2021

Respectfully Submitted,

HALVORSEN KLOTE

By: /s/ Gregory M. Klote

Gregory M. Klote, #66888

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